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lot. A majority of the population of the United States will be in cities after about 1920. We are in danger of falling into political bondage to a traffic which has more money behind it than slavery ever had. Moral indignation against slavery rose slowly, but became a dominant national force after slavery fired on Fort Sumter. . . .

6. Rumselling at the World's Fair insults millions of petitioners against the disgrace. It is futile to pretend that the conscience and intelligence of the nation are not roused on this matter. Thousands and tens of thousands of petitions against Sunday opening have been sent to the local directory at Chicago, but most of them have been pigeon-holed. Some of the noblest and wealthiest religious bodies in the land, the churches of East and West and North and South are petitioning against rumselling and Sunday opening, but the local directory at Chicago is so mercenary and so little sensitive concerning the national shame that a single petition on the side of the rumsellers and the enemies of the poor man's rest day seems to weigh more with them than hundreds of petitions on the other side.

7. The magnitude of the evils of rumselling at Chicago under national auspices is to be seen with adequate vividness only in presence of the full dignity of the World's Fair itself, as a historical memorial and as an international manifestation of modern public sentiment. Recall what has occurred since the prow of the ship of Columbus cast its shadows on the waves of the Atlantic under sun and moon 400 years ago. A continent has been opened, not only to liberty, but to religion and the arts and sciences, and especially to the oppressed and the poor. Plymouth Rock, Lexington, Gettysburg, Washington's tomb and Lincoln's are parts of the majestic retrospect. Are we to go up from Plymouth Rock to a celebration intended to express national gratitude for the progress of civilization, and then on that occasion, and as an exhibition of that progress, open a national rumshop? Up from Gettysburg are we to go to a national saloon? Up from Lexington and Bunker Hill, to a national rumseller's den? Up from Washington's tomb and Lincoln's, to a national drunkard factory? There are many things which the average American loves more than money, and one thing, it is to be hoped, is national honor.

We can petition the national commissioners to reverse the decision of the local directory of the World's Fair. The commissioners have full authority, by act of Congress, to control the management of the Columbian Exposition. With this body, therefore, rests the final decision, not yet given, whether or not intoxicating liquors shall be sold upon the Exposition grounds. Every State and Territory is represented on this commission. As all the temperance journals in the land have been saying for several weeks, the friends of temperance throughout the country should at once communicate with the commissioners of their own States and remonstrate against the proposed concessions to the liquor sellers, and urge them to labor and vote against all liquor selling in connection with the Exposition.

—*In Christian Statesman.*

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions held its eighty-third annual meeting in Chicago, beginning the 5th of October, and continuing for four

days. The reports show that the Board has under its care twenty missions, with ninety-five stations and eleven hundred and twenty-six out-stations. From this country there are five hundred and thirty-four missionary laborers of all classes. The number of native laborers is twenty-six hundred. The number of churches reported is four hundred and thirty-four, with a membership of forty thousand three hundred and thirty-three. The receipts for the year have been \$841,568.77, all of which, except \$764, has been expended. The Secretaries asked the Board for forty new missionary families and thirty single women, in order to properly maintain the work already undertaken. The annual difficulty raised by the Andover wing of the Board came up and occasioned an animated debate. The policy of the Board, not to send into its mission fields men who hold and teach a probation after death, was reaffirmed and Dr. Storrs accepted his reelection to the Presidency. A number of the strongest men in the Congregational fellowship are members of the American Board, and the religious and educational interests represented by this missionary organization extend throughout all the great mission fields of the world. The interest in the annual meetings of an organization having so much to do with the Christian civilization of our time is not alone denominational, but belongs almost alike to all who, in all the folds, seek the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom of righteousness, peace and love.

On the same day that the American Board met in Chicago, the Episcopal General Convention met in Baltimore. Sixty to seventy bishops and about five hundred clerical and lay delegates were present, "not to perpetuate old feuds, but to take counsel together how best to advance the kingdom of righteousness." A delegation of bishops was present from Canada, bringing greetings to the Church in the United States. The third day was devoted to missions. The report showed seven hundred and fifty-five missionaries of all classes for last year. The amount of funds received and expended for missionary purposes was \$683,765.06. There was a strong missionary spirit in the Convention. One of the most important subjects before the Convention was the revision of the Prayer Book. This occupied much of its time, as the fifty-two resolutions passed by the last triennial convention had to be taken up and considered one by one. Most of the changes recommended by these resolutions were finally adopted.

The four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus has been celebrated at nearly every city and town in the land. No anniversary has ever called out such profound and universal interest, on the part of the better citizens of the nation. One of the chief features of the occasion has been the participation

of the schools and colleges in the exercises. The two points where the interest and display reached their culmination were New York and Chicago. In New York three days, the 10th, 11th and 12th of October, were given up to the celebration, and the great parade there is said to have formed a line ten miles long. To the events at Chicago connected with the World's Fair Dedication reference is made elsewhere. The occasion was also observed in nearly all the cities of Italy. Spain has organized a Columbian Exposition of her own which, but for the greater one of next year in Chicago, would have reached very large proportions. Eloquence, poetry, art, have contributed their best to commemorate worthily the great event.

The International Monetary Conference is to be held in Brussels on the 22d of November. The United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland have appointed delegates. The United States will be represented by Senators Allison and Jones, Representatives McCreary and Cannon, and President Andrews of Brown University.

A great mass meeting, attended by five thousand people, was held in the Chicago Auditorium on Friday evening, October 7, to ratify the action of Congress in prohibiting the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday. Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, of the *New York Mail and Express*, and president of the American Sabbath Union, presided. The speakers of the evening were Joseph Cook, Dr. Herriek Johnson, Dr. P. S. Henson, Mr. George Royal, an engineer, and Farmer L. S. Coffin. Strong resolutions were carried, expressing hearty approval of the action of Congress as in accordance with the best traditions and usages of our government, and also resolutions, offered by Mr. Charles H. Howard, of the *Farm, Field and Stockman*, expressing sympathy with the movement of the Sunday Rest League, the Grocers' and Butchers' Closing Association, and the Retail Clerks' Association.

After a lingering illness of many months Mrs. Harrison died at Washington on the morning of the 25th of October. Funeral exercises were held in the East Room of the White House on the 27th prior to the conveying of the remains to Indianapolis. The floral offerings were many and beautiful, though the services were simple in accordance with the wishes of the President and family. The cedar casket in which the body lay was placed in the compartment car "Elroy" and completely buried in masses of flowers. The remains were then conveyed to Indianapolis for burial.

The Dalton gang, which had become notorious in the West by its horse thieving and train and bank robberies, was broken up on October 5th. In an attempt to rob two banks in Coffeerville, Kansas, a fight took place between the bandits and the citizens of the town, in which five citizens and five out of six of the Dalton band were shot down. The oldest of the Dalton boys was only thirty, and their career of crime began only two years ago. They that commit violence shall perish by violence.

Milwaukee, Wis., was visited by a great fire on the 28th of October. That portion of the city given to the wholesale business was burned, including the yards of the Northwestern Railway and the gas works. The wind was blowing a great gale and the fire could not be controlled until something like \$8,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. The loss of life was not great, considering the extent of the fire, but there were many narrow escapes. The region burned was inhabited by a great number of poor people, who are left homeless and destitute. The fire was big enough to recall vividly the great conflagration at Chicago in October, 1871. Disastrous fires have also occurred in Brockton, Mass., in Jersey City, in Cleveland, etc.

Heavy storms have prevailed off the west coast of Europe, resulting in heavy loss of life and shipping, and in other damage along the coast. The Anchor line steamship Roumania was wrecked on the 28th of October, off Portugal, 113 persons losing their lives. The Britannia from Boston for Halifax was wrecked on the 26th, off Cape Sable. The Etruria was unable to land her passengers at Queenstown on the 27th, and lost one of her crew in the attempt. Many small ships are reported as destroyed by the violent storms.

PEACE SOCIETIES IN AMERICA.

The American Peace Society, 3 Somerset St., Boston, Mass., Benjamin F. Trueblood, Secretary.

The Universal Peace Union, 123 Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa., Alfred H. Love, President.

The Christian Arbitration and Peace Society, 310 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., John B. Wood, Secretary.

Society for the Promotion of Peace and Arbitration, Washington, D. C., Belva A. Lockwood, President.

Peace Department of the N. W. C. T. U., Winthrop Centre, Maine, Hannah J. Bailey, Superintendent.

The Peace Association of Friends in America, Richmond, Ind., Daniel Hill, Secretary.

The South Carolina Peace Society, Columbia, S. C., Rev. Sidi H. Browne, President.

The Illinois Peace Society, 200 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., Allen J. Flitcraft, Secretary.

The Pacific Coast Arbitration Society, Monterey, California.

The Connecticut Peace Society, Old Mystic, Conn., Fred E. Whipple, Secretary.

The Rhode Island Peace Society, Providence, R. I.